

Capital Grocery

The Liberal Grocers,

109 E. SIXTH ST.

Only the best edibles and kitchen necessities are always at the lowest prices. Each article backed by a guarantee of merit or your money back if you prefer it. Each item stands alone and can be bought either separately or in orders; but you don't have to purchase a half dozen things to get that which is especially cheap. Give us a trial; it will pay you well.

Good Parlor Broom, 50c
6 cans California Best Peaches, 45c
6 cans good Red Salmon, 45c
4 lb large Prunes, 25c
Choice Dried Apples, 10c
Large Choice Potatoes, per peck, 15c
4 cans Peas, 25c
1 lb can Baking Powder, 10c
3 cans Clams, 25c
Potted Ham, 50c
Trout, 1 lb, 10c
Mustard, 12c
Mustard, 12c
Mustard, 12c

LARGE BOTTLE OLIVES 20c.
1 Bottle Chow-Chow 10c, bottle Sweet Pickles 10c, 30 Pickles 5c, gallon Pickles 20c, 500 Whitefish 50c, 1000 Mackerel 85c.

8 LBS. COFFEE \$1.00.
Oolong, Gunpowder and Japan Teas at 25c; 5 lb sample sheet \$1.00.

4 10c cuts Tobacco, 25c; 1 lb Tobacco 10c; 1 lb sack Tobacco, 25c; \$1.75 box Cigars \$1; Toilet Soap 15c; 1 lb can Laundry 25c; 10c for Soap 4c; Eagle's Milk 10c; Crackers by box 85c; 10 bottles Hyer's Root Beer \$1.

WE ARE STRICTLY IN IT ON FLOUR!

50 lbs Best Flour in the World, 75c
50 lbs Shawnee County Flour, 65c
1 sack Cornmeal, 50c

All of our warehouses are packed with goods, and the Capital Grocery has competition rattled, and very badly, too, as they are powerless to meet our prices.

We ship goods all over the country. Send us your mail order.

S. SPROAT, The Capital Grocery.

NORTH TOPEKA.

Items of Interest from the North Side of the River.

Miss Minna McCall is spending a few days with friends in Ridgeway.

C. W. Lukens is spending a few days at his farm in Wabasha county.

Miss Maud Pattison has returned from a visit among friends in the country.

A. P. Reed, a well known farmer residing north of the city is reported to be dangerously sick.

There was a base ball game at Garfield park yesterday afternoon between two colored nines of this city.

Mrs. Elizabeth Anderson, who has been visiting her daughter Mrs. W. H. Wood, and her son R. L. Anderson, has gone to Hiawatha for a short visit before returning to her home in California.

Col. Hogeland addressed a good sized assemblage of North Topeka citizens on Kansas avenue last night. He received some financial encouragement for his scheme for the redemption of homeless and wayward boys.

"Our New Delight" and all Daugler stores at H. M. Climes.

Go to Will Griffith's for the best tin, galvanized iron and pump work.

Go to Henry's for roofing and spouting.

Monarch gasoline stores at Henry's.

A full leather extension top surrey for \$100, at Lukens Bros., North Topeka.

The indignation which was aroused in the vicinity of Rochester by the action of the county surveyor in surveying all the surrounding country when only two or three people wanted any surveying done, is on the increase. An organization is being formed for the purpose of making a fight in the courts. Meanwhile the surveying is going right along, and the expenses are accumulating.

The W. T. K. club was entertained today by Mrs. S. J. Reader at her beautiful country home northwest of the city. The club went out in a body in express wagons. The party included the following members and friends: Mesdames M. Morris, H. F. Morris, Will Davis, V. B. Kistler, L. M. Hale, M. J. Heydon, A. Perkins, F. C. Bowen, Ada Payne, F. A. Root, A. J. Arnold, Mary Stewart, Berta Hale, A. W. Parks, Misses Fannie Cole and Annie Campbell.

Catholic Knights of America.

VINCENNES, Ind., Aug. 28.—The fourth biennial encampment of the uniformed and eighth biennial state convention of the Catholic Knights of America convened in this city and will continue in session three days. An interesting program has been arranged for the entire session. Six hundred and fifty dollars will be given to the best drilled company, and over 1,000 uniformed men will take part.

Pianos to Rent.

At Babcock & Frost's, 701 K. ave.

The best toned piano in the city is handled by Babcock & Frost, 701 K. ave.

People with hair that is continually falling out, or those that are bald, can stop the falling, and get a good growth of hair by using Hall's Hair Renewer.

POVERTY AND PRIDE.

A Brave Little Girl Who Wants Work Not Charity.

AN INCIDENT AMONG TOPEKA'S POOR.

Only One Story Showing the Destitution and Suffering That Exists Here Right in Midsummer.

A young girl stood on the porch of Mrs. Thorpe, the police matron today. Her shoes lacked blacking and needed patching and there was a hole in one little brown-ones-black stocking that she had tried to hide by putting it inside. Her gingham frock was plain but clean. It was torn in places and patched in others. Her broad black straw hat with its one yellow paper rose and bit of ribbon, the only attempts at ornament about her, set off well the tangles of her brown hair and the saddened light in her tear moist eyes. Her thirteen years had not been surrounded with riches nor with pleasures. Her little brown and calloused hands clasped and unclasped each other nervously and twined about the fingers the little tow rag she called her handkerchief. Her lips were thin and tightly pressed at times, and her face, upon which there was little of the bloom that should go with youth, told its own unmistakable story of suffering and hunger.

"What can I do for you, my little dear?" asked Mrs. Thorpe, as she unlocked the door and bade her enter. "I want work, ma'am."

"This is the fourth time you have been here, is it not?"

"Yes, ma'am; and I must have something to do." The brimming eyes turned to the carpet.

"You will soon have to go to school, will you not?"

"I haven't time to go to school. I work during the day and study evenings when I am not too tired. Ma'mma helps me when she can and a little girl next door loans me books."

"Are you so very poor?"

The brown eyes sought the floor again. "We are poor."

"But are your folks very needy at home? If they are suffering you must tell me. Perhaps I can help them."

The little lips were pressed more tightly.

"Please, ma'am, I want a place to work," she said simply, and that was all she could be induced to say.

Mrs. Thorpe made her set something and take a little food for her mother, and sent her home with the promise that work would be given her if possible.

Mrs. Thorpe has since visited the family and finds that it is indeed a poor one. The mother has a very young baby and is not well. The father has gone to the country to find work, but is not very successful. The little girl, Anna, as she is called, has been supporting herself and her mother for some weeks, by doing what washing her strength would enable her. The case is not an isolated one in Topeka.

INVITED BY THE POPE.

Cardinal Gibbons Well Received—An Autograph Invitation to Visit Rome.

NEW YORK, Aug. 28.—The World this morning says: A private cablegram from Rome is authority that the pope has sent Cardinal Gibbons an autograph letter, cordially inviting him to visit Rome. Pope Leo is particularly anxious to consult upon matters of interest to Catholics in America.

The letter of invitation is couched in very affectionate terms, and testifies to the high esteem in which the cardinal is held at the Vatican. It is believed in Rome that Cardinal Gibbons will spend Christmas there, should he be able to arrange for the journey in time.

TEXAS REPUBLICANS.

The Real Fight Will Be Over Chairmanship of Committee.

DALLAS, Texas, Aug. 28.—The Republican state convention met here at noon, and was called to order by Chairman Moore of the state executive committee. About 1,000 delegates are present.

Judge W. Makemson, of Georgetown, will undoubtedly be nominated for governor by acclamation. The real fight in the convention will be over the chairmanship of the state committee, N. W. Cuney, the negro leader of Galveston, and N. B. Moore of Fort Worth, the present chairman, being the contestants.

"NEIGHBOR DEAR!"

The postman blew his whistle and I rushed out like mad.

"Thank you for a letter."

"But only got your card."

Your picture is very pretty.

And so are your promises, "papa!"

But the promises most interesting I find to me and to the child.

You say "never up my sleeve."

"Think my coat will show it."

It's funny being me about as at home to cover my coat-house floor.

"Ouf! Sall!" may have the laugh on you for 100 degrees.

But you'll soon have the edge on us when the weather begins to freeze.

And now I'll give you a "polisher!"

The man who gets my "man!"

Is the fellow who will give me twenty dollars for a ton.

Yours truly,

L. E. HOXIE.

We received the above this morning by mail and in reply would say: We accept Neighbor Hoxie's challenge, and in exchange for the "man" agree to give Twenty Hundred for a ton.

Ever Yours,

F. H. WESTER,

Green Coal Co.

Dakota Harvest Almost Finished.

GRAND FORKS, N. D., Aug. 28.—The harvest weather for the past day or two has enabled farmers who were delayed in their seeding to finishing their wheat without damage. Another gathering of the harvest in North Dakota will be practically finished this week. In some parts of the state it was finished last week.

Grand Lodge of A. O. U. W.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 28.—The Ancient Order of United Workmen began its grand lodge meeting in Odd Fellows' temple today. There are about 400 delegates here at a total of \$1,000. Members of the order in attendance. Mayor Caldwell gave the body a welcome address, and Grand Master Workman J. H. Parker responded.

Six Girls Sold at Cairo.

CAIRO, Aug. 28.—Some slave girls recently imported from Wadai have arrived here. Six of the number were sold at Cairo to Pachas. A judicial investigation into the sale is proceeding.

TORN BY BULLDOGS.

A Terrible Fight With Beasts Near Washburn College.

August Vaulene was seriously injured this morning one mile west of Washburn college by two bulldogs which lacerated his legs and arms in a frightful manner and tore the clothing from his body.

Vaulene sells brooms and this morning he approached the house of William Wallace, a colored man. The family were not at home. He had only walked a short distance toward the house when two bulldogs rushed out and attacked him. He attempted to fight them off, but this only infuriated them more, and the long teeth of the dogs were repeatedly fastened on the muscles of the unfortunate man's arms and legs.

The dogs would probably have killed Vaulene if a man named Johnson, who happened to be going by, had not come to his assistance. The men together beat off the dogs and Vaulene was taken to the house of a neighbor, and Dr. C. S. McClintock was called. He found that the man's right arm was badly torn. There are also several wounds on the left forearm and both thighs show serious teeth marks. The flesh on the man's breast is also torn, and there are wounds in his back. All the places where the skin was broken were cauterized and the doctor thinks the man will recover unless blood poisoning results.

DEMOCRATIC SPEAKERS.

Appointments Made for Overmeyer and Lowe for September.

Chairman Richardson of the Democratic state central committee is arranging the dates for the Democratic speakers for the next month. He has so far made assignments for David Overmeyer nominee for governor, and Joseph G. Lowe, the nominee for congressman-at-large, as follows:

Overmeyer—Gardner, August 31; Topeka, September 8; Holton, 4; Pertle Springs, Mo., 6; Ottawa, 10; Garnett, 11; Ft. Scott, 12; Iola, 13; Parsons, 14; Arkansas City, 17; Wellington, 18; Wichita, 19; Hutchinson, 20; Cottonwood Falls, 21; Manhattan, 24; Alma, 25; Osgo City, 26; Lawrence, 27; Kansas City, 28.

Lowe's appointments are as follows:

Lyons, September 8; Ellsworth, 4; Hays City, 5; Wakeeney, 6; Colby, 7; Manhattan, 12; Beloit, 18; Osborn, 14; Stockton, 15; Lincoln, 19.

NEWELL'S FUNERAL.

A Special Train Bears the Railroad President's Remains to Chicago.

CHICAGO, Aug. 28.—A special train bearing the remains of John Newell, the deceased president of the Lake Shore road, arrived in Chicago today.

The casket covered with flowers was brought here in "Old 61," the beautiful private car which has practically been in Newell's home for so many years.

Twelve carriages awaited the party, and after the casket had been placed in the hearse, the party entered them and were driven to the Newell residence, 348 Ontario street.

In the mourner's carriage were Mrs. Newell, her two daughters and John and A. B. Newell.

To Attend From New York.

NEW YORK, Aug. 28.—A special train with the officers of the Lake Shore road will leave the Grand Central depot in this city at 2 o'clock, reaching Chicago at 1 o'clock tomorrow afternoon, for the purpose of attending the funeral of the late President Newell.

DRIVEN IN BY FIRE.

Mining and Logging Operators Forced to Leave Burning Woods.

DULUTH, Minn., Aug. 28.—Word was received here today from Hibbing that very extensive fires were driving into town the logging and mining operators near here. A crew of over 100 men arrived there from one logging camp in the Wright-Davis operations, their camps having been burned as well as over 150,000 feet of logs that had been skidded and were ready to be hauled to the river.

The fires are burning fiercely in Old Chippings, and if the winds continue will do great damage to timber yet uninjured or to the town. Hibbing, though a village of one year, has a fairly good water system.

The smoke from fires in this vicinity and northern Michigan has been so dense, signals have been blown almost continually for a week, and navigation is very much hindered.

IT MIGHT HURT SUGAR.

Senator Blanchard Objects to the Committee on Rules Sitting.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28.—The senate committee on rules will not sit during the recess of congress and attempt to revise the senate rules. Several times during the closing days of the present session when the senate was without a quorum, Mr. Blackburn, chairman of the committee on rules, tried to have a resolution adopted authorizing the committee to consider a revision of the rules during the recess, but it has been steadily objected to by Senator Blanchard.

The motive of the Louisiana senator is not concealed. He says he does not want the rules revised so that debate may be cut off and a vote be taken upon the bill repealing the sugar duty.

CHIEF CLARENCE SAILS.

He Says He Will Be Back in Bluefields Within a Month.

NEW YORK, Aug. 28.—The steamer Alene which arrived today took as passengers from Port Limon to Kingston, Jamaica, Chief Clarence of the Mosquito Indians and forty-five of his followers who took refuge on the British man-of-war Mohawk, at Bluefields and were taken to Port Limon, where they remained until the steamer arrived when they embarked again for Kingston.

Chief Clarence was reported as saying that he expected to be back again at Bluefields within a month, which is regarded altogether unlikely.

Comte de Paris Very Ill.

LONDON, Aug. 28.—Inquiries made by the Associated Press correspondent at Stowe house, the residence of the Comte de Paris, show that the condition of the head of the royal house of Orleans is very critical. The Comte de Paris experiences great difficulty in taking food and he is suffering much pain. All the members of his family are present at the bedside.

LOCAL MENTION.

City Attorney Tillotson has gone to Beatrice, Neb., on business.

Dr. M. O'Brien is very sick at his home on Topeka avenue with inflammation of the bowels.

ORIGIN OF BASE BALL.

FORTY-EIGHT YEARS AGO THE GAME WAS BORN.

The Tattal Concert Was in Hoboken, N. J.—It Was First Rounders, Then Townball, Then Base Ball—Played at First Only by Gentlemen Amateurs.

The National Games.

Tuesday, June 19, according to a chronicler in the New York World, was the anniversary of the first match game of base ball ever played, which took place at Hoboken, N. J., on June 1, 1840. There is lack of definite information, but it may pretty safely be stated that Captain Anson was there and playing. The game of base ball had originated nearly nine months before. It had gradually grown out of the old English schoolboy game of rounders. Like man, base ball is the result of evolution. Rounders evolved into "townball." In the latter sport instead of bases there were "corners." These were unattended, and runners were put out by being hit with the ball thrown directly at them by the fielders. The ball was much softer than the modern base ball, and was composed wholly of rubber. In the early forties a party of New Yorkers assembled every Wednesday and Saturday on a vacant lot, then a long way out of town, and now covered by the Madison Square Garden, to play townball. After a time some of them felt that the sport might be greatly improved. It was finally decided to substitute "bases" for "corners," to use a ball with a hard rubber center, wound with yarn and covered with leather, to place men to guard the bases, and to change the name "townball" to "base ball."

On September 23, 1845, the gentlemen organized the first base ball club and called it the Knickerbocker. Thus our national game was born.

There were soon a number of base ball clubs in and around New York, and the first match game was between the Knickerbocker and New York clubs. It comprised only four innings, the rule then being that the club first making twenty-one runs in even innings was the winner.

GROWTH OF THE GAME.

The growth of base ball in other parts of the country was very slow. Townball continued to be played, and its votaries did not take to base ball. Base ball was not played in Philadelphia—only at fifty miles from New York—until 1850, fifteen years after its birth in this city. In that year the Olympic Townball Club, of that city, organized in 1853, decided to play base ball instead thereafter. The first base ball match in Philadelphia took place June 11, 1860, between the Equity and Winona clubs.

San Francisco's first match took place on February 22, 1860. Base ball was not played in the New England States until five or six years after its birth, and then only in such a modified form that it was called "the New England game" in contrast to "the New York game."

The originators of our national game were gentlemen who played base ball merely for recreation, and we are anxious that it should remain a gentlemen's game. As clubs multiplied throughout the country it became necessary to establish some general organization, with authority to control and regulate the interest of the sport and its playing rules.

Accordingly there was to meet the National Association of Base Ball Players, in which any club was entitled to membership, with the privilege of sending delegates to the annual meeting. The playing rules adopted by this organization were the standard ones for the game, and were observed by all clubs. Almost the first rule made by this National Association positively barred from membership any club in which there was a man who played base ball for hire or emolument of any kind. Consequently base ball flourished between the years 1860 and 1871, as never before or since. There were hosts of clubs, and in every large city many matches were played daily, usually during the evening hours, the attendance frequently numbering from 10,000 to 25,000 people.

In the city of Allegheny, Pa., alone there were five different base ball grounds within a stone's throw of each other, and on almost every day during the base ball season there was a match on each of these grounds and the same is true of other large cities at that time.

The introduction of professional players was gradual. The rivalry between clubs became so great that in order to strengthen itself and win victory over some rival each would leave nothing undone to secure the best players. Thus inducements were held out to men who had shown an unusual aptitude for the game to induce them to play only with a particular club. A wealthy gentleman, or instance, desiring to see his club in the front rank would offer some young man of rare ball playing ability a position in his business or counting-house, with a private understanding that his commercial duties were merely nominal, while his real ones were to play ball. Thus there were numerous clubs in the country which were virtually professional long before professional playing was openly permitted, and while the stringent law against it was still in force in the code of the American Association. This was notably the case with those famous old-time opponents, the Atlantic Club of New York, and the Athletics of Philadelphia.

By 1871 the number and influence of professional clubs was such that in New York, on March 17, of that year, was held a convention of delegates from professional clubs, which

openly avowed themselves such, thereby cutting loose from the National Association of Base Ball Players.

This convention adopted rules for championship contests, the most important being that the club winning the largest number of games in a series of five with every one of the other professional clubs should be declared the champion. Prior to this championship contests had been wholly unregulated.

The base ball championship originated between 1857 and 1859. At the Elysian Fields, in Hoboken, N. J., the Athletics, of Brooklyn, at length proved their superiority over the crack New York clubs, the Empire, Knickerbocker, Gotham, and Eagle, and at length came to be champions in the general estimation.

In 1858 picked nines from New York and Brooklyn played what were called the "Fashion Course Games," New York winning the first and third by 12 to 8 and 24 to 18 respectively, while Brooklyn took the second by 24 to 8. From that time on, until the establishment of the above named championship rules by the professionals, whatever club won two games out of the three from the then champion club became champions in turn. The Professional Club Association of 1871 was succeeded on Feb. 2, 1876, by the National League, formed in New York City by the following professional clubs: Mutual of New York, St. Louis, Athletic of Philadelphia, Chicago, Hartford, Boston, Cincinnati, and Louisville. In the same year thirteen minor professional and semi-professional clubs formed the League Alliance, of which nothing has been heard since 1882.

The National League and American Association were for many years the two great representative associations of professional base ball players. The former still flourishes, more powerful than ever, with a membership of twelve clubs.

Book-Learning Only.

It is said to be a true story of an English clergyman that, on his appointment to a country living, he went about from house to house asking why the good wives did not go to church on Sunday afternoons. "Milk the cows" was the universal answer. On Sunday morning, therefore, he spoke his mind. "I have been round the parish," he said, "and find you all make the same excuse. Now I have only one thing to request, and that is that you milk your cows the last thing on Saturday night and the first thing on Monday morning."

"Who could hearken to a man in the pulpit, or out of it, after that?" said one old countryman. "But then, you see, he's a book-learned man."

Another "book-learned man" was standing by one day when a country parson was looking at his cows.

"Poor old lady! poor old lady!" said the country parson, apostrophizing one quietly chewing her cud. "I'm afraid we must soon part company."

"But why?" exclaimed the other.

"To go to the butcher's."

"To go to the butcher's? Why, I always thought cows died a natural death, and that we only ate 'em."

Dawkins, the countryman of the previous tale, was on the other side of the hedge grunting a phatall at intervals, and the country parson looked across at him with a twinkle in his eye.

"What do you think of that, Dawkins?" asked he.

"Wherever has he hid himself at these days?" asked Dawkins, in a reproachable scorn. "But then, twinkling back at his master, 'he's a scholar,' ain't he? He never ate cow beef! He's he."

Origin of the Diamond.

As usual upon disputed points, speculation has been busy about the origin of the diamond, and a large number of theories, all more or less probable, have been propounded.

The most plausible at rest, the two most reasonable explanations are, perhaps, the explanations put forward by M. Farot and Baron Liebig.

The former scientist, who has laboriously investigated the perplexing subject, is of the opinion that the diamond arises from the operation of violent volcanic heat on small particles of carbon contained in the rock, or on a substance composed of a large proportion of carbon and a smaller quantity of hydrogen. By this theory, as he conceives, we are best able to account for the cracks and flaws so often noticed in the gem, and the frequent occurrence of included particles of black carbonaceous matter.

Baron Liebig, on the other hand, claims the credit of offering a simple explanation of the probable process which a truly takes place in the formation of the diamond. His contention is that when a point is no longer capable of accounting for the origin and production of diamonds, except the powers of decay. If we suppose decay to proceed in a liquid containing carbon and hydrogen, then a compound with still more carbon must be formed; and if the compound thus formed were left to undergo further decay, the final result, says this eminent authority, must be the separation of carbon in a crystalline form.—Gouldman's Magazine.

Not Calculated to Soothe.

An assertion intended to be reassuring is somewhat anything but that. James Payn tells of a whist player being told by an opponent that he could always tell by his face when he had a good hand. This he resented exceedingly, and applied to his partner for a refutation of it. But he was still irritated by his form of corroboration, "that he had never noticed any expression in his countenance whatever."

PAYING THE PREACHER'S SALARY DOES NOT CANCEL ALL OTHER DEBTS.

HER HUSBAND'S LITTLE JOKE.

Cheerful Method Finlanders Have of Making the Hours Pass Pleasantly.

An inhabitant of Voro, in Finland, named Sellquist, who for a long time past has been living on bad terms with his wife, had lately a narrow escape from being poisoned by her. She called at a chemist's and asked for some rat poison. As these creatures are very rarely seen in that neighborhood, the chemist had his suspicions aroused, and gave the woman